

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1840.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXVI. No. 5162. 號四廿月正年十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1880.

日三十月二十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GORDON & GOTCH, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSENY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris. NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAS & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HEINZEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co. Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HENDER & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KIELY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, \$1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—HON. W. KESWICK.  
R. R. BELLICH, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.  
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.  
A. MOYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

## COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, \$3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, \$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Bergère, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.  
E. G. VOUILLEMONT,  
Manager, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.  
" 6 " " 4 " "  
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

## Banks.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 3 " 3 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

## NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £333,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £465,250. RESERVE FUND, £20,000.

HEAD OFFICE—39a, THE ARCADE, STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, ON

MONDAY,

the 26th January, 1880, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of Japanese PORCELAIN and LACQUERED WARE, Satauma WARE and Kanga WARE.

Terms of Sale.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 22, 1880. ja26

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

THE FURNISHINGS, FIXTURES, STOCK-IN-TRADE and GOOD-WILL of the well-known and prosperous Business at present Carried on by Mr ANDREW WOHLERS at

THE BRITISH HOTEL.

Full Particulars will be given on Application.

Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

## FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

## FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the

GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX.

Quarts, \$17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, \$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

## Entertainment.

### THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THIS EVENING,

24th JANUARY, 1880,

Last Performance but One of

"OUR BOYS"

COMEDY COMPANY,

THE GREAT CRITERION COMEDY

"PINK DOMINOES."

Characters:—

Sir Percy Wagstaff (a little blasé).....Mr GEO. NORVILLE.

Charles Greythorne (in town "on business") Mr G. CROFTON.

Henry (just from College).....Mr CLAREMONT.

Briskit (of Cromorne) Mr H. T. BROOKER.

Waiter.....Mr THOMAS.

Joekyn Tubbs (the dry goods line).....Mr FRANK STUART.

Lady Maggie Wagstaff (who understands her husband).....Miss EMILY BLAIN.

Sophie Greythorne (who believes in her husband).....Miss MINNIE NORD.

Mrs Joekyn Tubbs (who rules her husband).....Mrs NORVILLE.

Miss Barron.....Mrs NORVILLE.

Rebecca (the maid).....Miss L. GRAHAM.

Act I.—AT HOME.

Act II.—SUPPER AT CROMORNE.

Act III.—HOME AGAIN.

Pianist.....Mons. EUGENE PIRON.

Violinist.....Mons. HENRI GARD.

Notice.—On TUESDAY Evening, 27th January,

When will be produced:

THE GREAT CHRISTMAS BULLESQUE

"CINDERELLA,"

OR,

THE LOVER,

THE LACKEY, AND

THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

Special Notice.—On TUESDAY, 27th January,

A GRAND MATINEE

will be given at 2.30 p.m.,

A TREAT FOR THE CHILDREN.

"CINDERELLA."

Positively the Last Appearance of the Company.

Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Stalls, \$2. Pit, \$1.

Seats may be secured at Messrs KELLY and WALSH's, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8.30; Performance begins at 9 p.m. precisely.

GEO. NORVILLE,  
Business Manager.

Hongkong, January 24, 1880. ja28

## THE HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY

will perform

"THE SORCERER"

AT THE CITY HALL THEATRE, ON

THURSDAY,

the 29th January, at 9 p.m.

Tickets may be purchased and places secured at Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, on and after SATURDAY, the 17th Instant.

Tickets, admission only, \$2. Do., admission and Book of Words (on entering Theatre) \$2.50. For the Committee, R. LYALL.

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr O. GRABE in our Firm CEASED, by Expiration of Contract, on the 31st of December, 1879.

Mr O. GRABE will Continue to Sign our Firm until 31st May of 1880.

Mr GUSTAV FISCHER has been Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this Date.

E. MEYER & Co.

Tientsin, 1st of January, 1880. 1e2

### NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of Mr LEONHARD STAEL in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

Mr F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm for Procurement.

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1880.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3e80

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

OUR Friend TSANG MAN PAN came from SINGAPORE to HONGKONG, by the Steamer "Teucer," which arrived here on the 19th December, and was despatched for AMOY on the 27th December. During the same night the Poor Passenger was suddenly attacked by severe Disease and was Dead at Midnight. After this sad event the CAPTAIN, OFFICERS, and COMPANIONS of that Vessel, and We consulted together and packed up the Corps into a Coffin, and it was taken to Amoy, his native place. This great and good act of those Gentlemen is gratefully acknowledged by his comrades.

CHING HUNG AND OTHERS.

Hongkong, January 19, 1880. ja26

### NOTICE.

MR FR. KLAMPERMEYER informs the Community of Hongkong that he has Opened THIS DAY the

HOTEL INTERNATIONAL,

63, Praya Central.

Hongkong, January 20, 1880. ja27

## ORIENTAL HOTEL.

TWO NEW BOWLING ALLEYS HAVE BEEN LAID.

ACCOMMODATION FOR BOARDERS AND FAMILIES.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, January 23, 1880.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-Seventh Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be Held at the OFFICE of the Company, No. 50A, QUEEN'S ROAD, on FRIDAY, the 30th January instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of Receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 7, 1880. ja30

## HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 30th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 7, 1880. ja30

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned requests that ALL CLAIMS against the late Firm of COHEN & BEATON be sent to him on or before January 28th inst.

CHARLES C. COHEN.

Hongkong, January 9, 1880. ja80

### NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

Shanghai, January 3, 1880.

AN ELEVENTH RETURN OF CAPITAL at the Rate of TWO TALLS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of Record on 12th January, Payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on MONDAY, 19th January.

Warrants will then be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders, or their lawful representatives, on presentation of Share Certificates for Endorsement.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 19th January, inclusive.

By Order,

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Liquidators.

1e7

## COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. B. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an Extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

THE DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are:—460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.

Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 4e80

### WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

THE Business of HEINEMANN & Co., Ship Brokers, will, from the 1st January, 1880, be CARRIED ON under the Name of R. STEILL.

HEINEMANN & Co.

Hongkong, December 31, 1879. ja31

### NOTICE.

Re MARTIN LUTHER BEVIS, Deceased.

ALL Persons INDEBTED to the Estate of the late MARTIN LUTHER BEVIS are hereby Requested to make immediate Payment to the Undersigned, and all Persons having CLAIMS against the said Estate to present the same on or before the 31st JANUARY, 1880.

JAMES SCOTT,  
H. M. Acting Consul.

Klungchow, January 15, 1880. ja31

### DENTAL NOTICE.

D. R. ROGERS has returned and is now ready to RECEIVE PATIENTS.—No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.

Hongkong, December 8, 1879.



## For Sale.

## MacEwen, FRICKEL &amp; Co.,

HAVE JUST LANDED FROM  
THE AMERICAN MAIL.

THE following STORES, in  
Excellent Condition:—

Fresh Roll BUTTER.

Finest Comb HONEY, in Frame.

Do. Do., in Bottles.

Fresh Apples.

Dried Sliced Dittos.

Bottled CODFISH.

Georges Bank Do.

Finest Eastern Factory CREAM CHEESE.

Mild California Do.

Smoked SALMON.

Family Moss BEEF, in 25 lbs. kegs.

Oregon Pickled CABBAGES, very fine.

Family PORK, in 5 lbs. kegs.

American HAMS.

Do. BACON.

CORNMEAL, HOMINY, CRACKED

WHEAT.

OATMEAL, RYE FLOUR, BUCK-

WHEAT FLOUR.

CORN BROOMS, CORN WISPS.

Table FRUITS, Bartlett PEARS, APRI-

COTS, PEACHES.

Stuffed PEPPERS, ASPARAGUS.

APPLE SAUCE, CRANBERRY SAUCE.

OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, SALMON,

OLAMS.

PEA NUTS, PECAN NUTS, BRAZIL

NUTS.

OREAM OF TARTAR, SALERATUS.

Merritt's Eastern CIDER.

Wisslow's Celebrated GREEN CORN.

LIMA BEANS, SUCCATASH, SUGAR

PEAS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER

CAKES.

MILK BISCUITS.

ALPHABET BISCUITS.

OYSTER BISCUITS.

WAFER BISCUITS.

SODA BISCUITS.

—

Ex B.S. "GLENINLAS," and Late

Arrivals.

SMYRNA FIGS.

Muscated BLOOD RAISINS.

JORDAN ALMONDS.

Cooking and Table PRUNES.

Pudding RAISINS and CURRANTS.

Canned PEEL.

MINCEMEAT in 1 lb. tins.

Van Houten's COCOA.

GARRAWAY SEEDS.

Schwitzer's COGNAC.

HAMTONGUE & CHICKEN SAUSAGE.

WESTPHALIAN, BOGOTA, OXFORD, and

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.

GAME PIES.

Potted MEATS.

Prime Yorkshire LAMBS.

Prime Whitehead BACON in Tins & Canvases.

OX-TONGUES IN JELLY.

TRUFFLES.

—

Champagne, &c.

HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MONOPOL, Pils and

Quarts.

ADOLPH COHEN'S BOUZY CABINET.

MOM'S (JULIE) CHAMPAGNE, Pils and

Quarts.

NEVEN'S (BODEN) BOUZY, Pils and Qts.

CHARLES HEIDSIECK'S WHITE SEAL.

VEUVE OLIVIER'S CHAMPAGNE, Pils and

Quarts.

THOMAS ROSEBERRY & Co.'s VERZENAY

MOUSSEUX, Pils and Quarts.

Kauf's CHAMPAGNE, Pils and Quarts.

PERRIER JOUET in Quarts.

—

Caret.

THIBOUT (CHATEAU), Pils and Quarts.

CHATEAU LA ROSE (CHATEAU & Ader's),

Pils and Quarts.

CHATEAU LA FINE, Pils and Quarts.

IRIS GRAVES, Pils and Quarts.

BREAKFAST CLARET, Pils and Quarts.

OLD INVALID CLARET.

St. JULIEN, &c., &c.

—

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.

Chambertin, Chablis (white), Liebfraumilch,

## Mails.

## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE

GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,

BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-

TERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-

AMPTON, AND LONDON,

VIA BOMBAY;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

—

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship

BOKHARA, Capt. W. D. ANDERSON, will

leave this on WEDNESDAY, the 28th

Instant, at 11 p.m.

Tea and General Cargo for London will

be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-

ment, arriving one week later than by the

direct route. Silk and Valuables will be

transferred to the Calcutta steamer at

Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. MOLLER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1880. ja29

—

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP

COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA

OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

—

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF

TOKIO will be despatched for San

Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-

DAY, the 4th February, at 1 p.m., taking

Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the

United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-

portation to Yokohama and other Japan

Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and

Inland Cities of the United States via Over-

land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and

Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central

and South America by the Company's and

connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to

England, France, and Germany by all

trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 2

p.m., the 3rd February. Parcel Packages

will be received at the office until 5 p.m.

same day; all Parcel Packages should be

asked to address in full; value of same

is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland

Cargo should be sent to the Company's

Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the

Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage

and Freight, apply to the Agency of the

Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 15, 1880. fe4

—

Medieval & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company.

—

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND

PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED

STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING

RAILROAD COMPANIES.

—

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

—

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatch-

ed for San Francisco via Yokohama,

on WEDNESDAY, February 26th, 1880, at

3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to

Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central

and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4

p.m., of the 24th February. PARCEL

PACKAGES will be received at the Office

until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages

should be marked to address in full; value

of same is required.

A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-

## Mails.

## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT

SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLES;

ALSO,

PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

—

ON WEDNESDAY, the 4th February,

1880, at Noon, the Company's S. S.

IRAOUADY, Commandant GAUVAIN,

with MAILES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,

and CARGO, will leave this Port for the

above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for

London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-

cepted in transit through Marseilles for

the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until

Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until

4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on

the 3rd February, 1880. (Parcels are not

to be sent on board; they must be left

at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-

quired.

For further particulars, apply at the

Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, January 22, 1880. fe4

—

To Let.

FOR STORAGE.

IN GODOWNS, PRAYA CENTRAL, from

the 1st February next.

Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 21, 1880. fe21

—

O BE LET, FURNISHED, from 1st

February next—"EXCELSIOR,"

ROBINSON ROAD. On view by appointment.

EDMUND SHARP,

Supreme Court House.

Hongkong, December 29, 1879.

—

TO LET.

FOUR-STORY HOUSES in Holly-

wood Road.

A HOUSE in Lyndhurst Terrace.

Apply to

E. R. BELLIOS.

Hongkong, December 27, 1879.

—

TO LET.

A DOWN, SITUATED upon MARINE LOT

10. Possession from 1st December next.

Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and

16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation

of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession

from 1st December.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

—

TO LET.

ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS

GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

—

INSURANCES.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE

COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at

current rates. Considerable Reduc-

tion in Premium for LIFE Insurance in

China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

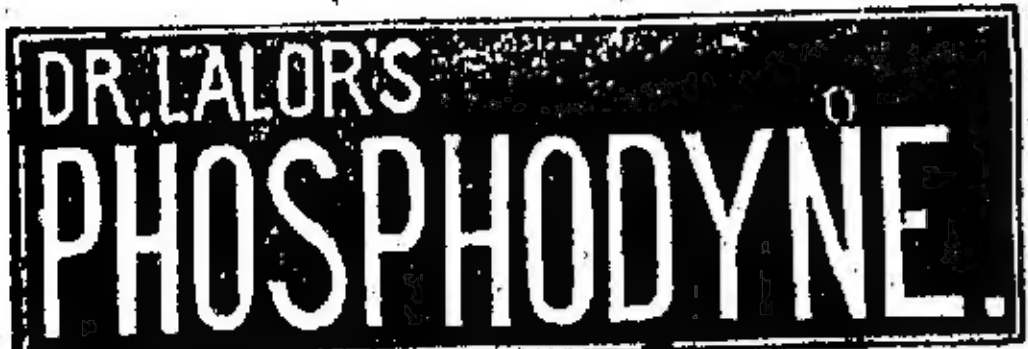
Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2jn8



## Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. M. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, &amp; ENERGY.



Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (88 and 89 Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," 20th August, 1875.

Certificates under this Act have been granted to Dr. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in England, Australia, Africa, China, Canada, and India.

Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutrition, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all morbid Conditions of the System dependent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

## PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energizes the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-System; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

**IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING OR RESIDING IN HOT CLIMATES.**—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa, and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in the most perfectly assimilable form the essential Vitalising properties of Phosphorus, which re-animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large number of Testimonials from all parts of the World, freely offered from private persons; Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men who are well known, speak of its marvellous powers in Nervous Debility, Want of Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases, and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

**CAUTION.**—The name, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass of each bottle, and the genuine PHOSPHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal Proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation of this Notice.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—Every bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY.

**DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,**  
Of Bay House, 52, Galsford St., London, ENGLAND.

(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of Phosphodyne.)  
Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any Court of Law in London, England, and he respectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right, against Falsehood and Fraud.

**A BASE FRAUD** is being perpetrated by the Advertisement of a Worthless Imitation of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, the nature of which may be guessed from the fact that the originators of these Advertisements DO NOT, AND DARE NOT insert them in the Papers Published in the United Kingdom, neither may the Spurious Article, sought to be foisted upon the Public abroad, BE SOLD in the British Isles.

**PHOSPHODYNE** was Discovered and so named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862. The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864. This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S Testimonials, the dates of which have been fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine "PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and Surname, with Address, as above; also the Registered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE," to copy which is felony.

Appointed Agents for Dr. LALOR'S Phosphodyne in India and China—TASCHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., and BATHURST & Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA & Co., Bangalore; R. GILLON Co., Lahore; J. LEXWELL & Co., Shanghai, China; HONG KONG DISPENSARY, Hong Kong; and all the Leading Merchants in India and China.

Copies of Dr. LALOR'S Prospectus, "THE ORIGIN OF LIFE AND CAUSES OF DEATH," on the Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on application to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

350079 1w 8y 250082

## Intimations.

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## Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of  
**LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,**  
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins  
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,  
thus,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.  
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.  
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,  
etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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## THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE

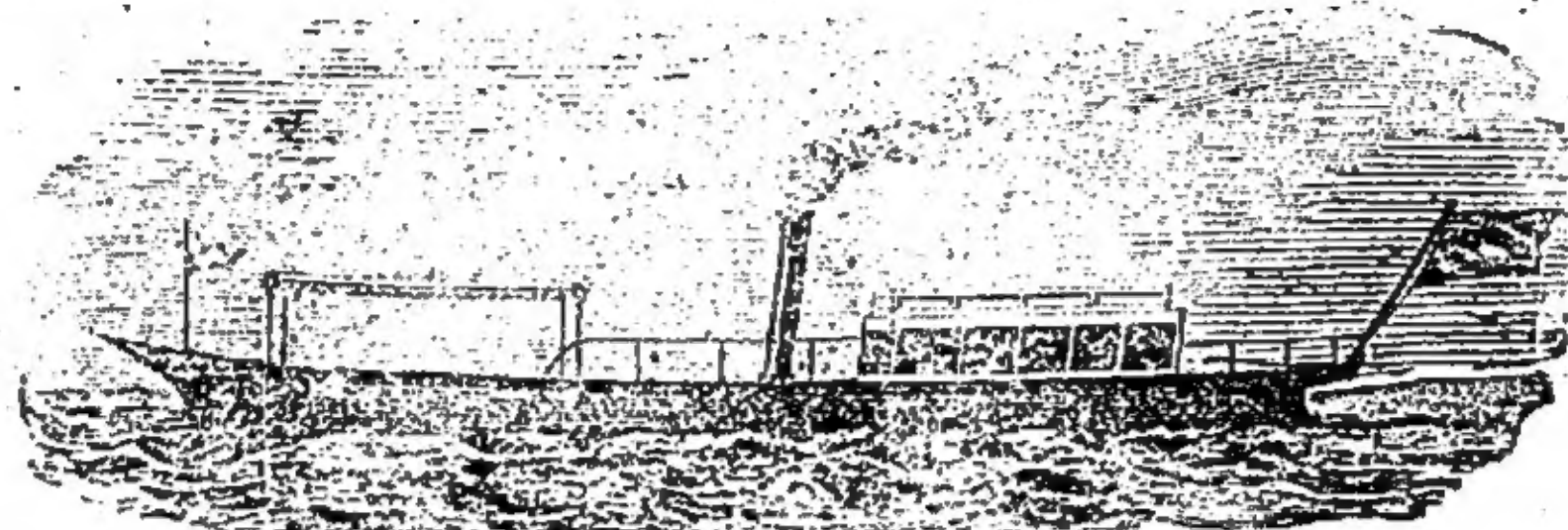


MARK.

**CAMOMILE PILLS** are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."  
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 46 years.  
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

## CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.



**YARROW'S**  
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,  
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

**YARROW & CO.**

(LATE YARROW &amp; HEDLEY).

ENGINEERS &amp; SHIPBUILDERS, 1, EILE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

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**DINNEFORD'S**

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.



DINNEFORD &amp; Co., Chemists

London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Hongkong.

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THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS**

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be most effective in curing every kind of the human race, the slightest complaints which are more particularly indigestion, the life of a miser, or to those living in the East.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system against those evils which so often beset the human race, viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, and cholera.

**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

Is the most effective remedy for old sores, wounds, ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when used according to the printed directions, it never fails to cure skin, deep and superficial ulcers.

These Medicines may be obtained from all respectable Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilised world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Holloway, 533, Oxford Street, London.

\* Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the United States.

20ap78 1w 1f

**PERFUMERY.**

**J. & E. Atkinson's**  
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET  
POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POW-  
DER, TRANSPARENT SOAP.

TOILET VINEGAR.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,  
CORONA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.  
Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English  
Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout  
the World.

**J. & E. ATKINSON,**  
24, Old Bond Street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK  
—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre.

7jun79 8

Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &amp;c.

139, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorised to receive Subscriptions, Ad-

vertisements, &amp;c., for the China Mail,

Overland China Mail, and China Review.

## Intimations.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

## BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by  
**KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,**  
which is quite harmless to Domestic  
Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of  
this Powder is extraordinary, and no one  
need be troubled by these pests. It is  
perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEA-  
TING'S POWDER," as imitations are numerous,  
and fail in giving satisfaction.

Sold by all Chemists in small bottles  
1/- & 2/6 each.

**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**  
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in  
appearance and taste, finishing a most  
agreeable method of administering the only  
certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD  
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild  
preparation, and is especially adapted for  
Children.

## TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall, Gildersome,

Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir, I think it nothing but my  
duty to inform you of the immense sale I  
have for your Worm Tablets, which I may  
justly say is enormous, and in every case  
gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now  
in stock two bottles containing the Round  
Worms brought me during the last few  
days by customers, one Worm 40 yards  
long. I dare not be without the remedy.

Yours respectfully,  
M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and  
Druggists.

Proprietor, T. OMAS KEATING, London.

**REWARD AND CAUTION.**—Whereas fraud-  
ulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy  
have been sold, I hereby request anyone  
knowing of the vendor of the same to com-  
municate with me; on conviction of the  
offender a liberal reward will be paid.

4oct79 1w 31mo80

## Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,

Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S****CHLORODYNE**

(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

**CAUTION.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was  
undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne,  
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
being the inventor was deliberately untrue;  
which he regretted had been sworn to.  
Eminent Hospital-Physicians of London  
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-  
scribe it largely, and mean no other than  
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned  
against using any other than  
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

## REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
system, restores the deranged functions,  
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-  
tions of the body, without creating any of  
those unpleasant results attending the use  
of opium. Old and young may take it at all  
hours and times when requisite. Thou-  
sands of persons testify to its marvellous  
good effects and wonderful cures; while  
medical men extol its virtues most exten-  
sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-  
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable  
remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for  
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-  
rests those too often fatal diseases—  
diphtheria, fever, group, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar-  
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera  
and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all  
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations  
and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in  
neuritis, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-  
ache, meningitis, &c.

**EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.**  
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-  
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.  
Davenport that he had received informa-  
tion to the effect that the only remedy of  
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—  
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-  
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne  
is a most valuable remedy in Neuritis,  
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly  
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen  
months' severe suffering, and when other  
remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,  
reports (Dec. 1867) that in nearly  
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS  
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,  
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of  
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.  
—"So strongly are we convinced of the  
immense value of this remedy, that we  
cannot too fully urge the necessity of  
adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Jour-  
nal*, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.  
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-  
dyne; that it is always right to use his  
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

**CAUTION.**—None genuine without the  
words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the  
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical  
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—  
**J. T. DAVENPORT,**  
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.  
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 6s. 6d.,  
and 11s.

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## Intimations.

**JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.**

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of  
Sportsmen is invited  
to the following Am-  
munition, of the best  
quality, now in general  
use throughout Eng-  
land, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S

**Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality****Percussion Caps,**

Chemically-prepared Cloth and  
Felt Gun Wadding.

**Joyce's Gas-Tight Cartridges,**

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-  
loading Guns.

Wire-Cartridges for killing Game  
at long distances.



## To-day's Advertisements.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

## FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Company's Steamship "MENELAUS,"  
Capt. E. BILLING, will be  
despatched TO-MORROW,  
the 25th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 24, 1880. ja20

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public  
Auction, on

## TUESDAY,

the 27th Jan., 1880, at Noon, at his Au-

tion Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

2 cases Tweeds and Trowsers.

50 doz. Woollen Socks.

200 doz. do. Mitts.

20 cases Assorted Confectionery.

15 cases 1-tine Sardines.

Morton's Oilman's Stores.

20 cases American Clocks.

Lamps, Mirrors, Barometers, Nail

Brushes, Toilet Soap, Rifles, Revolvers,

Tobacco, etc., etc.

10 cases Borden's Milk.

3 cases Magenta and other Dyes.

160 drums White Zinc Paint each

28-lbs.

3 cases Huntley and Palmer's Bis-

cuits.

10 cases Safety Matches.

And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

G. R. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1880. ja27

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received in-

structions to sell by Public Auction,

ON

## TUESDAY,

the 27th January, 1880, at 3 p.m., at

his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of Japanese PLANTS

ex S. S. "Malacca."

Comprising:—Camellias, Daphnes,

Holly, Conifers, and other Varieties.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1880. ja27

## NOTICE.

I HAVE CLOSED my SHAREBROKER

Business and ESTABLISHED myself

as PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.—Office at

Morris BAKER & Co.'s.

Hongkong, January 24, 1880. ja31

## LOUIS HAUSCHILD.

Hongkong, January 24, 1880. ja31

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. F. KLAMPERMEYER has RE-

MOVED to his NEW PREMISES,

No. 83, PRATA CENTRAL, close to the

Canton Wharf.

The Patronage of the Community is most

respectfully solicited.

F. KLAMPERMEYER.

Hongkong, January 24, 1880.

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## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 23, Tsing-po, Chinese gunboat, from

Canton.

Jan. 24, Choy-chung, Chinese gunboat,

from Canton.

Jan. 24, Chefoo, British steamer, from

Canton.

Jan. 24, Foochow, British steamer, from

Canton.

Jan. 24, Malacca, British steamer, 1044,

T. Reeves, Yokohama Jan. 17, Maile and

General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Jan. 24, Europe, British steamer, 528,

N. Lamont, Shanghai Jan. 21, General—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Jan. 24, Menelaus, British steamer, 1559,

E. Billing, Shanghai Jan. 17, and Swatow

23, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Jan. 24, Charite, French barque, 255,

Gautier, Chefoo Jan. 15, General—

CARLOWITZ & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 23, Diamante, for Manila.

24, Yottung, for Swatow.

24, Sumida Maru, for Kobe, &c.

24, Sindh, for Shanghai.

24, Papa, for Bangkok.

24, Amoy, for Shanghai.

24, Wang-hai, Chi. g.b., for Canton.

24, Tsing-po, Chi. g.b., for Canton.

CLEARED.

Menelaus, for London, &c.

Chin-tung, for Saigon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Malacca, from Yokohama, Mr and

Mrs Crombie, Mr Jameson, and 15 Chinese.

Per Europe, from Shanghai, Mr L.

Tavaria and 4 children, and 32 Chinese.

Per Menelaus, from Swatow, 463 Chinese.

Per Charite, from Chefoo, 3 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Diamante, for Manila, Mr and Mrs

Stevenson and family, Messrs L. F. Bar-

retov and W. Dole.

Per Malacca, for Yokohama, 29 Chinese.

Per Yottung, for Swatow, 136 Chinese.

Per Sumida Maru, for Kobe, &c., 5 Chi-

nese stevedores.

Per Amoy, for Shanghai, 18 Chinese.

Per Chin-tung, for Saigon, about 550

Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Europe reports:

Had strong monsoon and thick hazy wea-

ther, and high sea running till off Chelang

Point, thence to port moderate northerly

winds and overcast weather.

The British steamer Menelaus reports:

Moderate N.E. monsoon and cloudy wea-

ther throughout.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For HOIHOW & HAIPHONG (PAKHAI

AND HANOI).—

Per Conquest, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the

25th inst.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUEZ,

AND LONDON.—

Per Menelaus at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the

25th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & SHANGHAI.—

Per Foochow, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,

the 26th inst.

For AMOY AND SHANGHAI.—

Per Ulysses, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,

the 26th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—

Per Kwangtung, at 5 p.m., on Monday,

the 26th inst.

For MANILA.—

Per brig Villa de Rivadavia, at 10 a.m.,

on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

For SAIGON.—

Per Swatow, at 5.30 p.m., on Wednesday,

the 28th inst., instead of S. S. Foo-

chow as previously notified.

For JAPAN via KOBE.—

Per Nigata Maru, at 5 p.m., on Friday,

the 6th February.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—

The British Contract Packet Bokhara

will be despatched on WEDNESDAY,

the 28th inst., with Mails to and

through the United Kingdom and

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

## Shipping.

4 p.m.—Ulysses leaves for Shanghai.

Goods per Escambia undelivered after

this date subject to rent.

## Auction.

2 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Porcelain,

&c., at Mr J. M. Armstrong's.

## General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 27.—

Daylight.—Kwangtung leaves for Coast

Port.

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr G.

R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.

3 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Plants at

Mr J. M. Armstrong's Sales Rooms.

3.30 p.m.—"Cinderella" at the City

Hall.

9 p.m.—"Cinderella" at the City Hall.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.—

11 p.m.—Kwangtung leaves for Coast

Port.

THURSDAY, January 29.—

Goods per Escambia undelivered after Noon,

subject to rent and landing charges.

9 p.m.—"Sorcerer" at the City Hall.

FRIDAY, January 30.—

3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the

H. O. & M. Steamboat Co., Limited,

at No. 50A, Queen's Road.

WEDNESDAY, February 4.—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Port of

Call and Europe.

1 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-

ohama and San Francisco.

SATURDAY, February 7.—

Daylight.—Mitsui Bishi Mail leaves for

Yokohama via Kobe.

WEDNESDAY, February 25.—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s

Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San

Francisco.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQU-

ISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT

MEDICINES,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Sod. Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,

Glucose, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla,

Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and

continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

No. 8.—VOL. VIII.

—OF THE—

"CHINA REVIEW"

WILL BE READY IN

A DAY OR TWO.

PASSENGERS arriving in Hongkong, or any

other persons who may desire to con-

sult the files of local, China, Japan,

American, English, Indian or Aus-

tralian newspapers, are invited to call at

the "CHINA MAIL" Office, where over

sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies,

from these countries, are from to-day

filed for reference.

Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1880.



to be teaching us a lesson. The Sandwich Islands, occupy a most important position in the North Pacific Ocean; we are one of the guaranteeing Powers; yet we let the Americans contract a reciprocity treaty there which will end in their obtaining complete control unless we are very careful, and meanwhile enables them to shut out our goods altogether. And it may be well to bear in mind that some day or another—not many years hence, in the opinion of men who have a right to express one—the trade between China, Japan, and British North America, perhaps also between British North America and the Australasian colonies, will be considerable.

The British official trade returns for October, 1879, show:—

Imports.	Exports.
1879... £22,918,665	1879... £25,669,808
1878... £21,784,362	1878... £24,609,429
1879... £17,265,459	1878... £17,265,459

£20,000,000 sterling per month, remarks the *Japan Gazette*, must come into England in some shape or other before foreign countries need buy British exports. Here is a problem for the "balance of trade" theorists to deal with.

By the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Hochung* two papers and a letter arrived at this office on Saturday, bearing Hongkong dates of 20th December, 1879. From enquiries we learn that the cause of delay was owing to the non-delivery of the mail-bag on the arrival of the steamer on the 28th December last to the Post Office authorities here.—*N. C. D. News*, January 19th.

The following is from the *Shun Pao*, of the 14th ult:—

Rumours among the mandarins state an Imperial Edict, dated on the 21st day of the 11th moon (2nd January), announced that H. E. Chung How was sent as Ambassador to Russia under supreme authority, and now he returned to Peking without awaiting imperial permission or any documents that related to that end. So the Emperor was quite displeased with him, and ordered his rank to be degraded at once, and then to be placed under the Six Boards at Peking, to be judged cautiously as to what measure of punishment he deserves for such an offence, especially for a man that holds such an important and high position. And all his stipulations and communications made between Russia and China must be carefully looked over and examined by the Minister of State, and the Six Boards, viz: Board of Civil Officers, Board of Revenue, Board of Ceremonies, Board of Punishments, Board of War, and Board of Works, and the Nine High Courts. "After a thorough investigation, then certain measures of punishment will be decided."

But we beg to mention that we have as yet received the *Peking Gazette* only as far as the issue of the 18th day of the 11th moon (28th December 1879), as the present Edict was said to be dated the 2nd January, as mentioned above, so of the certainty of the fact we are as yet ignorant.

The following decree appears in the *Peking Gazette* of the 2nd inst:—

Chung-how, senior Vice-President of the Court of Censors, having been despatched on a mission, has taken upon himself to set forth on his return to the capital without awaiting the Imperial Decree authorising his return. As a first step, let him be committed to the Board for the determination of a rigorous penalty, and let him vacate his post pending their decision. Let the Grand Secretaries, Presidents of the Six Boards, and nine chief Ministers of State, together with the Imperial Academy and Superintendents of Instruction, take into careful consideration the Treaty and Regulations negotiated by him, as well as the memorials on the subject presented by the Tsang-li Yamen on successive occasions. They will report the result to Us.

The *N. C. D. News* has the following communicated paragraph:—

For the last thirty years Bible work has been carried on in various parts of the Empire by as many colporteurs, both foreign and native, as could be obtained. For many years the Wan-li alone was used; during recent years the Bible in the Mandarin has mostly been sold. The Bible Societies are popular both in Europe and America, and as all denominations unite in their support large legacies are left to them. Men who do not put themselves down as belonging to any sect of Religionists are ardent supporters, as they believe the Bible is a good book and like to see it circulated.

The regulations of the Bible Societies have been very rigorous on one point; that is, to print without comment. This regulation was absolutely necessary to their existence in civilized lands. Many of the friends of the cause have regretted that the rule was so stringent, as among pagans it is desirable to have some explanatory notes and comments. The heathen know nothing of the existence of God; they stumble over the work "Pharisee," and many of the simplest things to any foreigner are mysteries to them.

The Shanghai Missionary Conference overtook the various Bible Societies on the subject. The Rev. Dr. Williamson, Agent of the National Bible Society of Scotland, has obtained greater privileges than any hitherto granted. At the *Shun pao* office he has just issued an edition of the Gospels with a preface to each. The Society allows chapter headings. Instead of grouping them at the beginning of the chapter he has scattered them along on the wide upper margin or "Heaven head." These headings have been made very full, so that they fill nearly the whole margin, thus throwing a flood of light upon the page. The Venerable Doctor is to be congratulated on his success. Decidedly the most appropriate edition for circulation among the Chinese yet issued.

HYACINTH, the French actor, is of uncertain age. A person recently asked him if it was true that he had played for the benefit of the victims of Noah's flood. Hyacinth, with his usual phlegm, replied "Yes, exaggerate."

There were thirty British and foreign wrecks reported during the week ending Oct. 30, making the total for the year, up to date, 1,354, or an increase of fifty-four, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The approximate value of property lost was £520,000, including British £315,000.

## THE VICEROY OF THE TWO KWANG IN HONGKONG.

The visit of the Viceroy of the Two Kwang to His Excellency the Governor, which took place to-day, was an entirely unexpected one, no previous communication official or private having been received here either through the British Consul at Canton or otherwise. The visit, therefore, took the Governor quite by surprise. It was only this morning that the presence of the Viceroy in the harbour was known. Information then reached the Governor that His Excellency had come down here, having no official business in the Colony, solely and specially to express his personal feelings, in acknowledgment and appreciation of Mr. Hennessy's friendly and cordial attitude towards the Chinese in Hongkong and the Chinese Government. The Governor communicated promptly with the heads of the Naval and Military Departments and with the Members of the Legislative Council, asking them to be present at Government House on the occasion of the visit of the Viceroy. At noon H. E. landed at Murray Wharf, accompanied by a large retinue, headed by his own Aide-de-Camp and the Aide-de-Camp of the Governor of Canton, with his interpreter, the Namhoi Sub-Magistrate who is an excellent English speaker; together with Dr. E. J. Eitel. At the wharf the Viceroy was received by Major Palmer in name of the Governor, and by the Commissioner of Customs, also by the officials of the neighbouring Chinese town of Kowloon.

Col. Lai and the Kowloon Sub-Magistrate. There were also half a company of Chinese marines drawn up on the Pier, and a few of the local compradores. A considerable crowd of Chinese filled the lower part of the Cricket Ground and a very fair number of Europeans were present. Salutes were fired as H. E. left the ship and as he landed. The Viceroy entered his own eight-bearer chair which was beautifully got up, his A.D.C. and Interpreter being accommodated with chairs from Government House. The party moved off at once, the Viceroy's chair being headed by a large red umbrella carried by several people, and followed by a number of horsemen. The ponies proved rather difficult to manage during the time the firing of the salute lasted, but no accident occurred. On reaching Murray Barracks it was found that the guard of honour and the Band of H.M.'s 27th Regiment, Inniskillings, had at the last moment put in an appearance; when arms were being presented the Viceroy graciously bowed to the Officers. The road from the Murray Pier to Government House was lined by Police Constables, and as the procession wended its way from the point of landing to Government House, it presented rather a picturesque effect. Under the portico of Government House a squad of Sikh Constables was drawn up and they presented arms on the Viceroy descending from his chair. The Governor, with Major Palmer and his Private Secretary and "Chinese Secretary," received the Viceroy in the Entrance Hall. After the exchange of a few words of salutation the Governor conducted his illustrious visitor into the Central Hall of the building, where were assembled the heads of the Naval and Military Establishments, the members of the Legislative Council. The Viceroy bowed politely to all of them, and then passed into the Drawing room, where the General, the Chief Justice, the Commodore, and all the members of Council were introduced to him. The Viceroy then engaged in conversation with the Governor, Chief Justice, the Commodore, and the General. Mutual good wishes and compliments were exchanged, but no official or political questions were alluded to. The Viceroy then saw the pictures of Her Majesty the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family which adorn the drawing-room of Government House. After this the whole of these present adjourned to the dining-room, where a cold collation was laid. No speeches were made so far as we can learn, and after some conversation the party broke up, the Governor intimating that he would return the Viceroy's visit later in the day. Owing, however, to the Viceroy's intention to depart almost immediately (he returns to Canton this evening), the Governor, instead of going on board, accompanied the Viceroy down to the Wharf. The Viceroy proceeded on board by the *Feima*, which had been placed at his disposal by the Chinese community, and at his request Dr. Eitel accompanied him to show him subsequently over the City Hall and the Public Gardens. He landed again immediately afterwards in undress uniform and visited these places, using an ordinary street-chair carried by two rather disreputable-looking coolies. The Natural Museum at the City Hall engaged his attention for a considerable time; after which he proceeded with Dr. Eitel to the Public Gardens, every nook and corner of which he minutely examined; every tree, shrub and plant. The Fernery appeared to specially excite his astonishment; the kangaroos and other animals in the Zoological gardens came in for a special share of his attention. His Excellency then straightway returned to the launch and went on board. The

visit of His Excellency Lau Kwan-yih is an extraordinary mark of the recognition and approval which Mr. Hennessy's policy secures from all the head Chinese officials. It is the first visit of this kind that has ever been made to Hongkong by any Viceroy. Many years ago, the Hoppe paid a similar private visit to the then Governor; we forget in whose time. This may be taken perhaps as a return visit for a similar one paid to the Viceroy last year by Governor Hennessy. The Viceroy leaves to-night, the flotilla of gun-boats which came down with him this morning again returning with him, namely the *Chang-man*, *Chop-sai*, the *Wang-hai*, the *Hai-Chang-Ching*, the *Tsing Po* and the *Chop Chung*. The Viceroy comes back to Hongkong next week on his way from Canton to the north, where he will take up the duties of Sheng Pao Cheng, the able administrator of the Two Kwang, who died at Nanking, on the 18th ult.

## ORIGINAL DOUBLE ACROSTICS.

ANSWER TO No. III.

Canton.	Chiao.	Curios.
C	adieu	C
A	adieu	U
N	noir	R
T	Tortoni	I
O	o o	O
N	nous	8

\* The celebrated Paris restaurant. Correct answers have been received from "Canton," "Globules," and "K. F."

No. IV.

Once arm in arm with Pat and Mike  
He wandered up and down Mardyke,  
Till finding smiling did not pay  
He thought the Law would make his way.  
With fustian gown and bushy wig  
Our Paddy pulled himself no big  
He thought he could the law lay down  
For Cabot Council and the Crown!  
He tried his hand at L—b—n,  
But could not hit at L—b—n,  
So off he went to B—d—n Isle  
To raise the downtrodden negro bile  
Against the brutal license wrought  
By English hands and English thought.  
But not his appetite to please  
Was not content with such as these.  
To distant regions he must hie  
And there his dexterous hand would try.  
"Hurrah! Success! Eureka! Found!"  
The only man with senses sound!  
The only one with ideas fit  
Amongst my Counsellors to sit,  
In all this teeming settlement  
Is he on whom my looks are bent.  
A man of bland and child-like face,  
No hoary locks his temples grace,  
The laurel wreath adorns his brow  
(He uses chop-sticks with his "chow.")

Though fond my first may be of rice,  
And other dainties rare and nice,  
Adown his back my second stalks  
And dangles somewhere at his heels.

1.  
A game, a Monarch; take a peep  
When in my chair soundly sleep.

2.  
In court and in camp—"a man and a brother"  
"As like as two peas" we are both one  
another;  
"What if Governor, Admiral, General-in-Chief?"  
"My upright's my man; we each hold our brief."

3.  
Cut in pieces long ago,  
From head to foot,  
From top to toe.

4.  
Where my first upright  
Was ever "shining light."

5.  
The sound praised from every lung,  
Who thus my upright's praise have sung.

6.  
Aspirate well, and give me to the people,  
My upright's praise they'll shout from every  
steep.

7.  
All Hongkong folks have raised it,  
Since they have regard  
For dignity and virtue  
'Gainst a strange award.

POSTAGE TO AUSTRALIA, &c.  
The following changes in the Postal system between Hongkong and the Australasian Colonies (Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji) come into operation on February 1st:—

The Postage on letters via Torres Straits, by whatever opportunity, is reduced to 12 cents per half ounce. Rates on other articles continue as hitherto.  
Letter Postage via Galle alone remains 24 cents per half ounce. Mails will be made up for this route by each French Packet, instead of by each alternate one as heretofore. The service from Galle is now fortnightly instead of every four weeks as before.

No mails whatever are despatched to Australia, &c., by British Packet.  
Enquiries are frequently made if, when a steamer is going, say to Sydney only, correspondence can be forwarded for New Zealand, Tasmania, &c. It is notified that mails for every part of the Australasian Colonies are made up by every steamer which calls at any one of them.

M. WILLIAM Henri Waddington, the French Premier, will not admit that he is English, and calls himself "Frenchman" at all opportunities. But in character and appearance, as well as in race and education, he is even a typical Englishman.  
TENNYSON is a grandfather. On the 8th of November a son was born to his son, Lionel Tennyson, who is married to a daughter of Mr. Frederick Locker.

A GAME of euchre between the seasons. Spring passes, Summer makes it next, Autumn orders it up, and Winter runs the game out.  
A NEW memoir of Lord Beaconsfield, just out in England, bears this motto from Artemus Ward:—"He asked what was my praisepulse; I ain't got enny," I said, "not a praisepulse; I'm in the show business."

## RIFLE SHOOTING.

### POLICE "IRON DUKE."

A match came off this afternoon at Kowloon, between two teams representing the Police and the *Iron Duke* respectively. The conditions were seven shots at each range, 200, 400 and 600 yards. The Police, it will be seen from the score, were the victors by 108 points. There was a light wind from the left rear; the sky was dark and the light very bad. The wind died away as the last four men fired. The firing at the 600 yards was rather poor:—

POLICE.	200	400	600	Total.
Flemming, .....	23	24	21	68
Lindros, .....	23	23	10	56
McLennan, .....	24	23	13	60
Thompson, .....	25	21	2	48
Orley, .....	22	22	16	60
Quincey, .....	23	24	9	56
Whitehead, .....	23	24	20	67
Grant, .....	23	26	21	70
Toomey, .....	26	26	16	68
Cameron, .....	25	26	10	61

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### "IRON DUKE."

	200	400	600	Total.
Atkey, .....	27	18	8	53
Angel, .....	21	16	15	52
Andrews, .....	21	15	14	50
Crothers, .....	24	23	6	53
Cox, .....	22	15	8	45
Fagler, .....	21	19	9	49
Randle, .....	18	16	8	42
Tyson, .....	25	22	19	66
White, .....	25	22	9	56
Webber, .....	19	15	6	40

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## CRICKET.

### HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB v. THE

### V. LINTERS FIRE BRIGADE.

This match was played to-day and resulted in a victory for the Club by 207 runs in the first innings;—Friend playing a very fine innings of 167 (a tie with the best on record), during the manipulation of which his graceful style was much admired; the Secretary and ex-Secretary were also to the fore, the redoubtable "young 'un" nothing on the spot. The Fire Brigade, exhausted by their long day out, collapsed for 92, the cracks only coming off in a minor degree.

During the afternoon the Band of the Inniskillings added greatly to the attraction of the match by an admirable selection of music.

## HONGKONG C. C.

Lt. Friend, spd. Munro, b Dunman, .....	157
H. de C. Forbes, run out, .....	9
W. Hynes, b Munro, .....	46
R. F. Clarke, b Munro, .....	9
Lt. Charley, b Dunman, .....	7
H. Fies, c and b Darby, .....	25
Capt. Stainforth, c Coxon, b Travers, .....	11
A. R. Blundy, b Darby, .....	10
H. S. Tunnard, b Darby, .....	2
H. A. Ritchie, c Coxon, b Darby, .....	0
J. Hay, not out, .....	1
Byes 4, leg byes 3, wides 5, .....	12

The wickets fell:—1 for 52, 2 for 163, 3 for 195, 4 for 212, 5 for 206, 6 for 248, 7 for 294, 8 for 294, 9 for 294, 10 for 299.

## VOLUNTEER F. B.

S. M. Munro, c Forbes, b Hynes, .....	18
H. H. Taylor, b Charley, .....	7
W. Dunman, c Friend, b Tunnard, .....	32
A. K. Travers, b Hynes, .....	2
W. H. F. Darby, b Hynes, .....	15
R. Blackwell, spd. Foss, b Hynes, .....	2
A. Coxon, c Foss, b Tunnard, .....	10
A. Cheyne, b Tunnard, .....	2
S. F. Alford, b Hynes, .....	0
A. Wemyss, b Hynes, .....	4
J. Hughes, not out, .....	0
Wides, 1, .....	1

The wickets fell:—1 for 25, 2 for 25, 3 for 32, 4 for 58, 5 for 60, 6 for 67, 7 for 87, 8 for 88, 9 for 88, 10 for 92.

In the Second Innings (not completed), Mr Dunman c Blundy, b Stainforth, run out 21, Mr W. H. F. Darby, run out 0, Mr Blackwell, b Hay, 1, Mr Hughes, b Stainforth, 7; leg byes, 1; and wides, 2, were credited; 4 wickets down for 32, and Mr Munro (2) and Mr Coxon (0) were in when time was called.

## Police Intelligence.

(Before C. V. Creagh, Esq.)  
Saturday, Jan. 24.

## ASSAULT BY A CONSTABLE.

John Dick, a constable in the police force, appeared on a summons charging him with being drunk and assaulting Mr. L. L. Bush on the evening of the 22nd instant.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Bush stated that it was part of his duty to board all steamers belonging to the firm of Russell & Co., where he was employed, and to bring ashore the mail bags on their arrival. About 6 o'clock on the 22nd there was one steamer belonging to the firm about to leave and another had just arrived. He backed out from the wharf in the launch for the purpose of boarding the *Diamant*. There were two police boats about 100 feet from the wharf. "Some, stop," called out from one of the boats "stop, stop." After calling in this manner three times the same voice, which was that of a European, said "If you don't stop I will shoot." The complainant did not stop but proceeded on board the steamer, where he was followed by the defendant. The defendant was not sober. He asked Mr. Bush why he had not stopped when called to, and he (Mr. Bush) replied that as he had not done anything wrong he did not consider defendant had any right to stop him. Defendant could walk straight enough, but his manner of talking was not that of a sober man. His breath smelt strongly of spirits and tobacco. Mr. Bush told defendant he had got the mail and must deliver them. Defendant did not seem to believe this and accompanied complainant to the Post Office. After having delivered the mails defendant took Mr. Bush on board the police boat, where

he made a rambling statement to Inspector Matheson, to the effect that complainant was going through the harbour in a launch at a high rate of speed and without any lights. When complainant was first hailed he was going slowly as the launch was just started, and there were three lights burning brightly.

By Mr. Wotton:—"The side lights are put on at dark. They were on when I left the wharf. I did not hear any one ask whom the launch belonged to. Defendant did not answer Mr. Smith's questions politely; I consider he did so very rudely."

Mr. C. V. Smith, a partner in Messrs Russell & Co.'s firm, said he went to the Post Office on Thursday evening, having been called by the boatman. He saw defendant pulling Mr. Bush by the arm and asked what was the matter. Defendant said "You know nothing of the matter, if you interfere I will arrest you too." He appeared very excited and from his manner witness thought something serious had happened. Mr. Bush wished to give the receipt for the mails to Mr. Smith, but defendant would not permit this and said they must not communicate. Defendant was very rude in his manner. The launch had side lights burning.

Inspector Matheson, said that about 7 o'clock on the evening of the 22nd the complainant was brought on board the Police boat by the constable, who preferred a charge against him of driving his launch at a furious rate in the harbour without side lights. The Inspector did not take the charge as from enquiries made from the crew of the police boat he did not consider that the launch was going at a high rate of speed. The launch had side lights burning. He thought a summons would have met the case if the constable's charge was correct, but he suspected defendant had been drinking.

To the Court:—Defendant was very excited from the time he came on board. Mr. Smith said he saw the defendant catch Mr. Bush by the sleeve. His language was proper.

P. C. No. 38, James Johnson, for the defence, said he was on duty on Peddar's wharf and saw a launch come alongside, but did not observe whether she had side lights or not. He did not see defendant assault any one. The complainant persisted in speaking to some person, and he saw the defendant lay his hand on him to prevent conversation. Defendant was excited, and might have had a glass, but was not drunk.

P. C. No. 2, Thomas Barnett, stated that he was on the Praya on Thursday evening. He saw a launch leave the wharf at an ordinary rate of speed, and heard some one hail her, but she did not stop. He was unable to say whether she had side lights.

P. C. No. 490, Chan Ah-beung, said he was in a police boat, and saw the launch leave the wharf. He was quite sure she had side lights.

Mr. Wotton, for the complainant, withdrew the charge of abusive language, but stated there were not the smallest grounds for making an arrest, and that the constable had put the complainant to much inconvenience by exceeding his duty. That he was undoubtedly under the influence of drink had been satisfactorily proved.

Defendant stated that it was his duty to hail all boats, and as the complainant did not stop when called, he wished to take him on board the chop and explain.

The defendant was fined \$3.

## China.

### SHANGHAI.

(N. C. D. News, Jan. 17-20.)

The Rev. W. R. Lambuth has succeeded in organising "The Shanghai Debating Club," for the higher classes of English-speaking Chinese. On Thursday evening the first meeting of the Club took place, nine members being present. The subject previously announced for discussion was "Resolved, that the pen is mightier than the sword." Only two of those present had prepared themselves for the debate; but one speech on the affirmative side of the question and two on the negative were given extemporaneously and were not without merit. A very creditable essay on "The advantages resulting from Debate," was also handed in to Dr. Lambuth. The mode of conducting the proceedings was quite new to most of the young men, but all seemed to enjoy the evening. The subject named above will be discussed again next Thursday night, when a much larger attendance is expected.

We understand that on Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock, the M.M. steamer *Iravaddy* came into collision with a junk, outside Woosung, cutting her in two. The steamer was stopped, but we are informed that there were two other junks near which picked up the men from the one that sank. It seems that these two junks showed lights and the steamer passed between them, striking the other shortly afterwards which is said to have shewn no light.

It is stated that the Senior Consulship is transferred to Mr. Bailey, U. S. Consul General, by reason of the approaching departure of Mr. Lueder, the German Consul General.

The *Mercury* says "the wreck of the *Condor* has been blown up; the first torpedo was fired on the 9th inst., and the last on the 14th. There is, however, no official notification on the subject. Why not?"

## Japan.

(*Japan Gazette*, January 12-16.)

The *Akaba Shinbun* publishes an article on the general misunderstanding which exists between the government and people of Japan, in which it says that the government are ignorant of the feelings of the people and their sentiments and wishes; while, on the other hand, the people are totally in the dark as to the motives and actions of the government, and therefore there is a great want of harmony between them.

The *Osaka Nippo* has boldly announced its intention of publishing an account of the investigation into the charges made against Fujita and Nakano and their confederates, from the time of their arrest till their discharge. Referring to the release of the accused, the *Osaka Shinbun* asserts that the laws of Japan are framed in accordance with the rank and wealth of men, and that the rights and liberties of the people are calculated according to their station and the condition of their finances.

The annual rental of a house costing about one thousand yen to erect is, in the busy parts of the capital, three to four hundred yen. Two and one-half years rental should be sufficient to cover cost, to include the risk of destruction by fire, and to leave a handsome surplus; but we are informed that no lower scale would suffice to encourage landowners to build within the limits of the

city proper owing to the prevalence of destructive fire.

According to accounts from native sources, the repeated petitions to the government on the important question of the establishment of a national assembly has at last attracted the attention of the authorities, and the Sangi and members of the Gen Ro In are taking the matter seriously into consideration.

Rumour assigns to His Excellency Inoue Kaworu the post of ambassador to Peking or to St. Petersburg; possibly both. We wish His Excellency success, and sincerely hope the difference with China may be speedily adjusted and a good understanding secured.

It is said the subscriptions in Tokio in aid of the sufferers by the great fire exceed 20,000 yen.

Yesterday, the 15th instant, the Genro-in was opened by His Majesty the Mikado, in person. Prince Arisugawa, the president of the assembly, was addressed by His Majesty in a few words commending the transaction of public business to the attention of the members, and the ceremony was soon brought to a close.

Shimadzu Tadayoshi, a son of Shimadzu Saburo, is about to visit Europe and America.

Letters from Shanghai received to-day (6th) state that the opinions of Chinese provincials are mostly to the effect that no overt action will be taken by China against Japan about the Loochoo question. Protests have been made and the angry feeling which exists will be kept up, but war will not be declared by China, if only for the sufficient reason that China is not in a position to undertake any offensive maritime operations against any nation separated from her by a belt of water. In March or April indications will be given of the direction which may be taken by the Chinese and Manchu statesmen who are about to decide upon the first reforms to be made in the military system of the empire.

Our correspondent states that notwithstanding the efforts of Li and Tso to bring the various bodies of troops into some sort of discipline, there are, so far, but 300,000, or at the most 350,000 Chinese soldiers who are fairly armed, and who possess more or less acquaintance with European drill. About one-third of the number are now in the northwest.

The scarcity of silver of small value is said to be a source of constant inconvenience in the interior, and representations to that effect have been made to the government, who have announced their readiness to issue silver and copper coins in exchange for silver above fifty sen in value. No statu of lower denomination than fifty sen will hereafter be issued. The government may be under the impression that this measure is wise, and an earnest of what is to come, but the absence of small paper notes will prove in the end a great inconvenience.

The *Kinji Horon* says that Nabeshima, who is said to have been appointed envoy to Austria, is not a man of diplomatic ability; and a suggestion is put forward that Yanagisawa should be sent in place of Nabeshima.

The *Nichi Nichi Shinbun* states that the rumour that their Excellencies Kuroda and Yamada had been accredited special envoys to Peking, is entirely without foundation.



## THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions; such for example as "Sword" and "Marine-spike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the letters.

All solutions should be sent to Editor, China Mail Office, by noon, on the Saturday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$15 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by Lady Day; and \$5 to the second. Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week. The successful names will also be published.

## ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. XIV.

## 2ND SERIES.

Attache.	Scupper.
A	ages
T	Touton
T	trou
A	ap
C	cup
H	hoe
E	ear

\* "Tren and Fest," the motto of the Royal Saxon Arms.

Correct answers have been received from "Jack & Jill," "Globules," and "Ram-topsie."

## ACROSTIC XV.—2ND SERIES.

"I'm afraid! I'm afraid! o'er the billows I roam,"

Whilst under the water I feel quite at home,  
When floating in air, I am not hard to seek,  
Though if caught by the foe, I appear rather weak.

All is fish that comes to my net—  
I put away safely what's for I can get.

1.  
One cannot live on "India's coral strand"  
Unless this little word should come to hand—  
That is to say, it aids our daily speech,  
And lies within a "Griffin's" easy reach.

2.  
Dealing in numbers yet I use extremes,  
Sadly confusing many a student's dreams.

3.  
This light reversed! oh! only take a peep  
Where stables yield the "stercoraceous heap."

4.  
Chiefly known at school or college,  
A common source of classic knowledge.

5.  
Though not my "m6tier" to appear in front,  
Of many a struggle do I bear the brunt.

6.  
A merchant's terror, aye, and mother's too—  
To bear it well you'll find but very few.

7.  
A walled Italian town—(I am no forger),  
Once stormed by that foul monster, Caesar Borgia.

8.  
My bones in Irish bogs are mostly found,  
Though my descendants in some parts abound.

YORICK.

## HUMAN HAPPINESS.

Mr. W. H. Mallock contributes a paper called "A Dialogue on Human Happiness" to the *Nineteenth Century*, and a great deal of it is in his happiest style. The scene is laid at a villa near Nice, whereof Lady Diotima is the chateaine. There has been a breakfast party.

The entertainment seemed altogether to be a complete success. Conversation was quick and sparkling all round the table; and long before a break-up was needed, regrets were to be heard that there need be any break-up at all.

"He was a wise man, Lady Di," exclaimed Lord Surbiton, a poet, a diplomat, and a dandy of the last generation, laying a jewelled hand on his heart, and repressing a hollow cough, "he was a wise man who said that the climax of civilisation was the getting together a certain number of knees under one piece of mahogany."

"Or two pairs of lips," said Marsham, "on a single ottoman."

"Or fifty pairs of hands," said Mrs. Crane, "round a single *trente-et-quarante* table."

"Any savage can love," said Lord Surbiton, "and any savage can gamble; but it is only civilised man that can really talk. And, therefore, a charming and accomplished hostess, who alone can make conversation possible, is, properly speaking, the high-priestess of civilisation."

"Now, come, Lord Surbiton," said Lady Di, "and let us consider that for a moment. We have all of us here to-day been, no doubt, most charming. But has one of us uttered a serious thought, or said a single thing worth remembering? Our talk would seem very pointless, I'm afraid, if it were written down."

"Precisely, my dear lady," said Lord Surbiton, "and for this reason. In fine conversation the mere words are but a small part of it. The magic of this depends on that viewless world of association that is born, and dies with each special day and company. They are like a spell, and incantation; they

evoke, they do not describe; like other spells, they are effectual only in a charmed circle; and, like other spells, to outsiders, they are apt to sound mere gibberish. And this is the reason why fine dialogue in books can never be what is called *natural*; for art has to concentrate into one mode of expression what in real life is conveyed us by a thousand. And, even then, how often the result is a failure! What poet's art," he went on, preparing a sigh, that made his satin necktie creak, "what poet's art can supply the want of a woman's living eyes, or the personal memory of one's own relations with her?"

"Surely," said Lady Di, "if, as you say, any savage can make love, any savage can make eyes also. And you, Lord Surbiton, ought to be above such savagery."

"You mistake me," said Lord Surbiton, who had meanwhile been fixing his own hollow eyes upon Mrs. Crane. "I said that any savage could love; not that every savage could make love. The latter is a rare social accomplishment. The former is a universal private misfortune."

"Yes," said Lady Otho pensively, with a charming expression of sadness, "I suppose love on the whole does cause more sorrow than happiness. If girls never fell in love, they would never run away from their husbands, and then half the misery one hears of every year would be spared one."

"And yet, my dear," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, life would be a very shallow thing without its sorrows."

"All sorrow is experience," said Lord Surbiton, "and goes to make us into men and women of the world. Passion," he coughed out slowly amidst a general silence, "is a great educator; but its work only begins when it itself has left us. I have observed, and I think with truth, in one of my own romances, that a woman of the world should always have been, but should never be, in love. She should always have had a grief, but she should never have a grievance. She should always be the mistress of a sorrow, but never its servant. The happiness of society, as I have observed in another place, is based on the pains of private or domestic experience. But our hours," he added, "of such perfect happiness, are, alas! as fleeting as they are exquisite; and as we are most of us on our way to Monte Carlo, your musical clock, Lady Di, warns us that we must soon be moving."

"I said just now," said Lady Di, that we had none of us uttered anything worth remembering. "You, Lord Surbiton, have at any rate freed us from that reproach."

"If I have," said Lord Surbiton, "I am sincerely sorry. The best conversation is never worth remembering. It is a delicate rose that will not survive for an instant the stalk it grows on. It is a fine champagne that sparkles and rejoices us for the moment, but whose excellence we are never so sure of, as when we find it has left no trace of itself next morning."

"And if true conversation," said Marsham, "is like good champagne, true love is like bad. False and true taste equally well at the moment, and we only detect that true when we find that it has made our heads ache afterwards."

"Very well put," said Lord Surbiton, with a low chuckle, as Marsham was helping him into a huge overcoat lined with splendid sables. "You are coming with us, Mr. Marsham, are you not?"

"Are you?" murmured Lady Di, who was standing close beside him. "I had hoped you would have stayed with me for an hour or two, for I want your help so very much in the library."

Marsham looked doubtful and disappointed; but Lady Di was invincible in such small social manoeuvres; and in a few words with Lady Otho the whole thing had been settled.

"And what," said Mrs. Crane confidentially, "will Countess Marie think of you, Mr. Philip, when she promised to sing your boat-song to-night as we came home on the water?"

"Never fear about that," said Marsham. "You are to pick me up here at the landing-stage at the bottom of the garden; and meanwhile give my friend my best remembrances, and tell her I've stayed behind here to discuss theology."

"I thought," Mrs. Crane whispered, "it was flirtation you stayed behind for, and not theology!"

"I never knew," he answered, "that the two had much in common. However, I suppose, on second thoughts, all false and useless things have a certain family likeness."

Lady Diotima reads poetry to her cousin, and otherwise endeavours to lead him up to the higher life in which he might be ennobled by adoring her; but with doubtful success.

Under the orange trees they sat down together in silence. "Do you find me much changed, Mr. Marsham?" she at last said abruptly.

In her face he did find her changed; and that was all he was thinking of. But he could not say this to her; and so he answered "No."

"Perhaps," she said, with a faint smile, "that is because you have not cared to observe me closely. But I have observed you; and you are changed, at any rate. No, not in your face, for as far as that goes you look fresher than ever, and far less thoughtful—or perhaps it would sound better if I said, thought-worn. Tell me," she added, presently, "do you ever write any poetry now?"

"I have written," he said, "a few jingling rhymes for music; but except that, nothing for five years. But wait,

let me beg you wait for a single moment, whilst I watch the delicious orange-leaves, as they move and murmur over me, against the clear delicious sky. Let us have a moment's golden silence—as golden as those 'happy hanging orange-orbs'."

He leaned back with his face turned upwards, and watched with a dreamy intensity the sky, the fruit, and the foliage. "Yes," he exclaimed suddenly, again turning to his companion, who had been watching him as he had been watching the orange-trees; "you are right. I am changed. I have forfeited by this time all claims on the friendship I once had from you. You liked me once because I was young and impetuous, and because I would quote poetry by the hour to you. Now, I have no eagerness, no enthusiasm left in me; and without that there is no poetry possible."

"And yet," she said, "you looked happy enough this morning; and whenever I hear of you, I hear of you as enjoying yourself."

"Ah!" he answered, "but I did not tell you I was miserable. I should be a far more interesting person if I were, both to myself and others. But I have not even energy enough to be embittered or disappointed. Life, I find, is not the thing I thought it was; but I feel no anger at it, because it has deceived me. I merely smile at myself for having been the victim of the deceit. Where is my anger, where is my hate gone? Some of my old spirit would return if I could only recover these. Can you advise me, Lady Di, how to recover my anger?"

"Would it not be more to the purpose," she said hurriedly, "if you asked how to recover your love? If you had ever been really in love, you would not—"

"Have occasion, you would say, to lament that my disappointment was not bitter enough to me."

"Do not laugh," she said gently, "for I am speaking to you with all earnestness. If you had ever really loved, life would never seem a blank to you. It might, indeed, be bitter; but even in the bitterness there would be something holy; and you would never sink to the shallow *ennui* that you now say oppresses you."

"It is not so," said Marsham, getting more animated; "for I know what love is, and that too has failed me. It has failed me like the rest of life, and for the same reason. It is but the fragment of a far greater loss. When you knew me I was full of romance. You little guessed," he added with some feeling, "how full." Lady Di flushed crimson, and her breath came quickly.

"But you knew me," he went on, "not as we both of us thought, in the sunrise of my maturer manhood; but in what really was the sunset of my youth, and of the faith that my youth had lived on."

Lady Di fixed her eyes on him with a look of soft compassion. "My poor friend," she said, "you are very young still, and all this dejection means merely that you have not found the right person. You have lost your faith in God, have you? It is a great misfortune doubtless. But many true-hearted men and women have suffered the same; and have loved each other none the less perhaps even the better for it. And your case, if you please, can, of course, be the same as theirs. If you will only learn of me, I may, I think, be able to help you. I have heard of the life you lead, of the idle selfishness and the frivolity of it, of your perpetual restless search after its shallowest pleasures. I have heard of the people you associate with—of the women like Mrs. Crane, and of the men like Lord Surbiton. I have watched to-day your manner amongst them; and the picture I had formed of you is, I see, a true one. Yourself, your affections, and your interests are as light as a butterfly's wings, but as weak and as inconstant also. You are moving through the world without one earnest thought to guide, or without one earnest work to anchor you. Is it in that way, do you think, that faith is to be recovered? If you would ever believe in the supernatural, you must first give your affections some stake in the natural. Or," she continued, looking into his eyes inquiringly, "if your heart has not yet come, if you have not yet discovered the woman that will wake up all your sleeping manhood, you can at least do what is the other half of your duty—you can work for all those depending on you; you can help to promote their happiness."

"I am a rich man now," said Marsham, "and, as you say, I have many dependents on me. But how do you think I behave towards them? To you I seem only an idler, and a pleasure-seeker. You know nothing of the dull and weary hours that I give to business; the dull and weary weeks that I spend at my own place in the country; the petty wretched details with which I occupy myself, that I may do what is called 'my duty' by all to whom I can be of any help."

"Is this indeed so?" she said. "And do you mean to say that you find no pleasure in the—the thought that you are making others happy?"

"If I did not do what I could," he said, "I should be certainly miserable. But to do all I can, does but save me from that, and preserve me on the dull dead level of painlessness. I am not enthusiastic even about my own life. Why should I be enthusiastic about the lives of others?"

"You are right," she said, "you are right. If you can see nothing in this life worth winning for yourself, and

nothing in this life that it would make you miserable to miss, your labours for others will be but the dull round of a treadmill. Our own inner lives and loves must be the light of our world for each of us; and if the light, my friend, that is in us be darkness, oh how great is that darkness! But I do not yet despair of you. Some day or other, you will learn to love, and then the whole aspect of things will change for you. The old sense of life's worth and solemnity will come back again; you will again be eager, again an enthusiast, and again, perhaps, a poet."

"I have told you," said Marsham, "that I have known love already, but it had for me none of that magic power that you give it credit for."

"Tell me," said Lady Di, tremulously, "when was that? Was it before you knew me, or was it afterwards? You said you were more full of romance when I knew you first, than perhaps I suspected."

"I was indeed," said Marsham, "for the very time I was here, I knew the very feeling that you say would save me, but which in reality has done so very little. I was in love—in love as deeply, as madly, as ever you could recommend me to be."

She looked at him with a bewildered expression.

"But why," she said, after a pause, "did you tell me nothing of this? Did I not deserve your confidence? Were you afraid to be quite open with me? Oh my friend, do not be afraid of me."

"Surely," said Marsham, "I told you all I could. All the subjects that had any common interest for us, I discussed freely with you, as brother would with sister. But brothers are shy of telling sisters their love-affairs; and so I was shy with you."

For some moments she was mute. Suddenly the fashion of her countenance changed, as his meaning dawned on her. "And," she began, "you were in love with some other woman—with the lady, I mean," (she corrected herself angrily,) "who had the honour to lose your affections as soon as she had completed to you the full gift of her confidence! Indeed, Mr. Marsham, if your affections are of that kind, I do not wonder they have failed to reveal the earnestness and value of life to you. And so you flatter yourself you were in love, at that time—really in love, do you? My poor friend, you make me smile to see how you deceive yourself. I should have thought that a school-boy would have known life better. The poor phase of feeling you were then passing through, I had known, and done with three years before. Time was when I left my heart behind me at every country-house I stayed at; but it was sure to come after me in a day or two, like a sponge-bag or a washing-bill; and foolish girl though I was, I never really thought that trifling to be love. Myself, I have never loved. But I know that I know what the passion is, because I am so sure I have never felt it; and so sure also that you have not. Why, at the very time you speak of, were not you loitering here with me, finding pleasure in my society, and hanging over every word I uttered?"

"And why should I not?" said Marsham. "You were a woman of taste and intellect. You had thought and read and discriminated, and I could discuss things freely with you that I could with no one else. What, according to your view of the matter, are the contents of a true lover's vows? When he says to a woman 'I love you,' does that mean also, 'You understand all my thoughts,' or does it else mean 'I will never harbour or utter a thought that you are incapable of understanding?' Why, it takes two or three people to understand even the meanest personality. And because one woman had my genial sympathy, can this show you that another had not my love?"

"Heavens!" she said impetuously "do you know so little as to think that were a man in love really he could endure to be absent, without necessity, a day from the woman he was in love with? No; he is never happy when away from her. All amusements, unless she shares them, are rapid; and to give to another one of the inner thoughts of his heart would, he feels, be sacrilege. They are all sacred to her; they are all precious for her sake. They are flowers in the garden of his soul which he plucks lovingly, one by one, for her and for her only, and which he labours to keep sweet and taintless, that she may lay them in her own bosom."

"If that is love," said Marsham, "I have not only never known it, but I hope I never may know it. The woman I loved could not read Greek plays; you could. And will you say I was not in love, because I was not prepared to renounce for ever all sympathy in so refined and so harmless a taste as the Athenian drama?"

"This is not a matter," she exclaimed, "for reason and logic. The kingdom of love does not come with observation. Your heart, not your head, must reveal it to you. But if you have no heart, as you are doing your best to convince me, then God help you! Why, love in the inner world is what the sun is in the outer; and if your inner world is a sunless one, I could no more show you that life was a precious thing, than I could show you that the sea was blue at midnight."

"Reason," said Marsham, "cannot kindle love; but reason assuredly can quench it."

"Nonsense!" she cried contemptuously. "What man can hold a fire in his hand by thinking on the frosty Caucasus?"

"You cannot by reason," he said, "cure love as a caprice; but the love, which is a caprice only, is not the love you speak of. And love as an absorbing and life-long devotion, which takes into itself a man's whole ambitions and emotions—love like this, reason assuredly can quench—for those at least who have no faith to sustain them. Such love, you say, is the sun of the inner world. You are mistaken. It is not the sun, it is the moon. The moon is human affection, but the sun is divine faith. You, who are a Catholic, forget all this; for you know nothing of the loss from which others are suffering. But to offer love to those who have lost religion, is to tell the poor to eat jam-tarts, when they cry to you that they have got no bread."

"I forgot nothing," she said angrily. "I am a Catholic, it is true, and I trust I value my religion properly. But religion has nothing to do with the present question. You are beginning the matter at the wrong end. If you want to be a religious man, you must first be a man; and you are not a man if you do not know how to love. How will you love God whom you have not seen, if you do not love your brother whom you have seen?"

"That does but mean," he replied, "that if the tree is healthy it will bear fruit; not that we can have fruit without having a tree to bear it. You are confounding two things. Love is either a sacrament or a self-indulgence. If it be the former, the very essence of it is that it points to something beyond itself; and its power, in that case, must die if our belief in that something ceases. If it be the latter, it is a feeling only."

"A feeling only!" she exclaimed; "yes, indeed, it is a feeling only, but a feeling so rapturous and so sacred that it needs nothing beyond itself, except our thanks to the God who gave it—God the giver, who at such times willingly stands aside, that his children may enjoy together this precious and most perfect gift."

"Surely," said Marsham, "this is a strange view for you, a Catholic. You profess a faith which teaches you that the one thing really worth our living for is the love, not of woman, but of God; and though human love is indeed recognised, and blessed by it, yet for those who would be perfect, it points out a more excellent way."

"We cannot all be saints," she said; "it was not meant we should be. But it is the same intense and fervent nature that is common both to the lover and the saint: nor was there ever a great saint, who, had he but just fallen short of sanctity, would not have been a great lover instead."

"I think St. Paul," said Marsham, "would smile if you told him that; so, too, would St. Augustine; and they, both of them, I believe, are high authorities with you."

"They are," she said; "but they lived in different times from ours, and we never can judge them by our own standards. Catholic though I am, I believe as firmly as any free-thinker that an increasing purpose runs through the ages, and that with the process of the suns the thoughts of men widen. Love as we know it—as it has pleased God we should know it—was not known in the days either of St. Paul or of St. Augustine. It has been a growing revelation made to the modern world; and to me, who believe in God, it seems a strange instance of his providence, that just at these present days, when men are denying the supernatural, He should have made it up to them by disclosing to them how divine is the natural."

"You might as well say," he replied, "that He made up to them by the moon for the complete extinction of the sun."

"Not the extinction," she said, "but the withdrawal merely. Surely the moon shines for us, whether we believe the sun exists or no."

"Yes," he said, "but the inner universe is not like the outer. Over the outer we have no power, but over the inner universe we have. This last is for each one of us, in part, our own creation, and just as it was the Spirit of God that brooded over the chaos of matter, fashioned out of it this fair order, so is it in each one of us the spirit of faith in God, that broods over the chaos of the affections and fashions out of them the feelings which you call so holy. When a man loves a woman as you think he ought to love her, does he love her body only, or her soul also? Does he not look on her as a being who, though she is bound to him, yet is bound also to something above himself? Does he not feel that the woman's soul, as Goethe says, leads him upwards and onwards?"

"He does," she interrupted; "and can you understand all this so well, and yet not see what a pearl of price is in this life offered you?"

"But what will happen," he said, "suppose we believe there is no Soul, that there is no Above, and that there is no Beyond? This it is that the modern world is believing. And the sensation in this case, that we are moving upwards, is of no more meaning or value than the feeling in a dream, that we are falling miles downwards, when in reality we are all the while in uneasy rest upon our pillows. Again, I tell you, you are confusing two things: you are confusing love the sacrament with love the self-indulgence. The latter will last its day without any religious faith, it is true; just as the bread and wine of the Eucharist have taste and being for believers and unbelievers equally; but it depends on your belief, and not on your natural senses, whether

you think it worth while to make your heart clean to receive them."

"Say no more," she exclaimed impatiently, her voice at one moment almost breaking with some ambiguous feeling; "you are talking about what you know nothing of, and you are trying to hide your want of all natural affection under the pretence of a desire for an affection above the natural. You have never known love. You are too mean and shallow-hearted to be capable of it."

"Just now," he replied, "I believe that I believed myself, or rather, I did not care entirely to confess myself. Lady Di, I have known the feeling you speak of in all its glad and in all its sad intensity. For days I have gone almost fasting, and for nights almost sleepless, for the love of one woman. Her being seemed to have entered into mine—her thought into my thoughts. She was a viewless presence for me in the flowers, in the windy mountains, and in the moonlight as it lay floating on the midnight ripples. When the very veins in my temples throbbled, and I felt their pulses, it seemed to be her blood that was beating in them."

"And yet," exclaimed Lady Di bitterly, "all the time you felt this for another woman, you could loiter here with me—to all appearance quite absorbed in my company, and hanging almost like a lover on every word I utter. It is lucky, Mr. Marsham, that my affections were never set upon you. God save me from the insult of devotion such as yours, which is distracted from its professed object by even attractions so poor as mine, and which is equally false and contemptible in either case."

"Surely, Lady Di," said Marsham, looking into her eyes softly, "you should not be hard on me for the collapse of any affection, when it was caused in a great measure by your own charms, and by your own large sympathies. It was you who helped to shatter my poor ideal by showing how much there was in womanhood that my ideal did not comprehend; and as I gradually grew to see this more clearly, I seemed like a man waking from a fevered dream. I seemed to be finding myself and my sane judgment again, which I had so long lost."

He stopped. She took her eyes from his; her head drooped, and she remained for a long while thoughtful. It is strange by what simple magic the world of a woman's heart is not seldom governed—how a word will turn the whole sea of her thoughts from sweet to bitter, and from bitter again to sweet! When Lady Di spoke once more, her manner was wholly changed. She laid her hand upon Marsham's arm, and said sweetly and regretfully, "Forgive me; I have been very hard on you. Your hour is not yet come, my friend; and that is all. But it will come soon, I feel a strange assurance; and it may come too, perhaps, when you are least expecting it."

She rose, as she said this, with a slight shudder.

"It is turning chilly," she said. "Suppose we go indoors. At sunset it is so much colder than at night."

The following beautiful song is given in the same article:—

"Hollow and vast starred skies are o'er us,  
Bare to their blue profoundest height,  
Waves and moonlight melt before us,  
Into the heart of the lonely night."

"Row, young oarsman, row, young oarsman;  
See how the diamonds drip from the oar!  
What of the shore and friends? Young oarsman,  
Never row us again to shore."

"See how shadow and silver mingle  
Here on the wonderful wide bare sea;  
And shall we sigh for the blinking  
Sigh for the old known chamber—no?"

"Are we fair of the old smiles tender?  
The happy passion, the pure repose?  
True, we sigh; but would we surrender  
Sighs like ours for smiles like those?"

"Row young oarsman, far out yonder,  
Into the crypt by the night we float;  
Fair faint moon-flames wash and wander,  
Wash and wander, about our boat!"

"Not a fetter is here to bind us,  
Love and memory lose their spell;  
Friends of the home we have left behind us,  
Prisoners of content, farewell!"

"Row, young oarsman, far out yonder,  
Over the moonlight's breathing breast;  
Rest not. Give us no pause to ponder:  
All things we can endure, but rest!"

"Row, young oarsman, row, young oarsman!  
See how the diamonds drip from the oar;  
What of the shore and friends? Young oarsman,  
Never row us again to shore!"

The family-tree of a Texas family shows a branch on which several members have been hung for borrowing horses.

Fawcett has recorded a curious experiment on the reason of flames. A tinning-fork struck upon the table and then held until its tip of the flame of a Bunsen burner. The sound came out again loud enough to be heard at some distance. Sir William Thompson explains this result by supposing that the flame acts as a resonator owing to the differences in the density of the gases which it contains.



## POSTAL RATES.

Subjoined we give the postal rates in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. The rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables Rates are given in cents, and are, for letters, per half ounce, for Books and Papers, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted between them. Printed matter, if the whole is to be sent at Book Rate, must be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as are written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied letters, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet must be paid at the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article must accompany it with a Return Receipt paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise those foreign possessions in Asia, Africa, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Guiana, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Cuba, Labuan, with all Danish, Dutch, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route.—  
Letters, 8 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Packets, 8 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents each.  
Books and Papers, 2 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through a United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—  
Letters, 12 cents per 1/2 oz.  
Packets, 8 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents each.  
Books and Papers, 4 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Asiatic (N.E.), Bahama, Guatemala, &c., Hayti (N.E.), New Granada (N.E.), Panama (N.E.):—

Via Suez Via Suez Via Suez  
Letters, 12 30 34  
Packets, None 8 8  
Registration, None 4 4  
Books & Papers, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.E.), Ecuador (N.E.), Nicaragua (N.E.):—

Letters, 12 30 34  
Packets, 4 4 6  
Registration, 4 4 6  
Books & Papers, 12 6 8

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16  
Packets, None. None. None.  
Registration, 4 4 6  
Books & Papers, 4 4 6

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, 80 80 84  
Packets, 4 4 6  
Registration, 4 4 6  
Books & Papers, 4 4 6

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 8; Newspapers, Books and Papers, 4.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction:—

Between any other two of the following places:—Hongkong, Macao, Porto of China, Japan, Bangkok, Coochin, China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship:—

Between the above by Contract Mail:—

Letters, 2 8 2 2  
Packets, 2 8 2 2  
Registration, 2 8 2 2  
Books & Papers, 2 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions of the Act may pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other events, topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets of paper.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements, is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government Offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bond fide* trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry, combs, cutler and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is severally delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., of all the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unopened, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post either to any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions: 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 10 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case of other correspondence. No responsibility other than that of the sender is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

## Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognized rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.

The above does not apply in any way to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton to British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will pay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

## Mails for the United Kingdom, &amp;c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile articles should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorized to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no quotation as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed, but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—  
Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.  
Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post.

Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a *bond fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter

The following Regulations as to the indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration require.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsewn bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money-Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders are exchanged with the United Kingdom, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia and Port Darwin, the Straits Settlements, Western Australia, and (except at Shanghai) with the Japanese Empire. Hongkong also issues orders on Shanghai, and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps, subject to a charge of one per cent for cashing them.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and sealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or \$50, or include any fraction of a penny, nor will more than two such orders be issued to the same person, in favour of the same payee, by the same mail. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—  
Orders on the United Kingdom.  
Up to £20.....18 cents.  
" £20.....36 "

" £20.....64 "  
" £10.....72 "

Local and Intercolonial Orders.  
Up to \$25 or £5.....25 cents.  
" \$50 or £10.....50 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee has signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another person on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, no satisfaction for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

## HONG LISTS.

## Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST, in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

## Unclaimed Correspondence.

January 23, 1880.

Letter.	Payee.	Letter.	Payee.
Alick, Mr.	1	Maury, Monar.	1
Atack, Myran	1	regd. McDuer, Mrs.	1
Ayoon	1	regd. McFarlane, Wm.	1
Baring, A.	1	regd. Michel, Madame	1
Bearfo, Arthur	1	card Miller, David	1
Benkmann, Carl	1	card Moreno, Capt.	3 60
Bridges, H. E.	1	C. G.	
(Captain)		Neid, Mathew	1
Brooker, H. Mr.	1	Ng Ah On	1
Brown, Capt.	1	Nicholson	1
A. B.		Alex. (seaman)	1
Brown, J.	1	Nicolas, Sor Diego	2
Bryant, Mr.	2	Noel, F. A.	1
Cadwalder, W. G.	1	Nord	1
Cararo, Sig. E.	1	card Page, John Ed.	1
Ching Wang Hup	1	Parlane, James	1
Coates, George	1	Peet & Co.,	1
Corles, W. R.	1	Messrs	1
Courtenay, Mrs.	1	Portellier, Monar.	1
Craig, Henry	1	Printice, Alex.,	1
Cruise, Wm.	1	Engineer	
Dalgreen, G. F.	1	Quong Yee	1
Dawe, Wm.	1	Reimann, J. P.	1
Douglas, G.	1	Rodriguez, J. P.	1
Duhamel, Chas.	1	Rodriguez Sabina	1
Eaton, James	2	5 Hollings, John	1
Emery, H. C.	1	Roussel, Monar.	1
Ettridge, Frank	1	Salgado, Sor Jose	2
Faria, T. V. de	1	Sammers, T.	1
Firmin, Miss A.	1	Schweinsborg,	1
Fonsing, Lonie	1	G. A. S.	1
Francis, Francis	1	Sell, G. F.	1
Francisco, Yng	1	Sherrwood, O. S.	1
Fuchs, Ed.	1	Shin Lim	1
Graham, Mrs.	1	Silliffant, E.	1
L. E.		Silva, J. P. N.	1
Green, Mrs. M. E.	1	Smith, G.	1
Hair, John	1	Smith, Geo.	1
Hardcastle, E. L.	2	Smith, W. Farrar	1
Haworth, J.	1	1 Souza, A. M. P.	1
Hemandes,	1	Spence, Donald	1
Angustin		W.	
Henderson, John	1	2 Stone, E.	1
Heolan, Mrs.	1	1 Stodt, Dr.	1
Hendonson, John	1	Sullivan, Mr.	1
Horn, Samuel	1	Sutton, W.	1
Imberti, Battista	2	Tatone, Miss N. S.	1
J. K.	1	Taylor, Wm. Kent	1
Jager & Co.	1	Thibault, T.	1
Kalser, Mrs.	1	Vine & Co.	1
Lanta, G. W.	1	1 Walker, Thos.	1
Lane, Monar.	1	White, Mrs F. W. S.	1
(Chinaman)		Wilboud, T.	1
Lie Tay Ho	1	regd. Winters, Miss G.	1
Lilly, Capt.	3	Wor Shang	1
Lilly, Miss Fanny	2	1 Wright, C.	1
Lupack, Joseph	1	Young, Henry,	1
Mackie, J.	1	21st Royal	1
Marmont, B.	2	Regulier	1
Marshall, Mrs	1	Xavier Felix	1
		Simão	1



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
  5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Amoy	4 c	Drowes	Brit.	814	Jan. 23	Stemson & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Bombay	2 h	Goggin	Brit.	740	Jan. 15	Kwok Achong		
Chefoo	4 h	Williams	Brit.	634	Jan. 24	Butterfield & Swire		
Chin-tung	4 h	Wineor	Chl.	835	Jan. 21	C. M. S. N. Co.		
Conquest	4 h	Elphick	Brit.	318	Jan. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Europe	5 h	Lamont	Brit.	528	Jan. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Fame	5 h	Stopani	Brit.	117		H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.		
Foochow	5 c	Thomas	Brit.	709	Jan. 24	Butterfield & Swire		
Kwangtung	5 c	Abbott	Brit.	674	Jan. 23	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Malacca	5 c	Reeves	Brit.	1044	Jan. 24	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Menelaus	4 c	Billings	Brit.	1559	Jan. 24	Butterfield & Swire		
Norma	5 c	Love	Brit.	606	May 31	Kwok Achong		
Olympia	5 c	Nagel	Ger.	783	Jan. 22	Meyer & Co.		
Rajahmundry	5 c	Parkes	Brit.	897	Jan. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rajahmundry	2 h	Hopkins	Brit.	933	Jan. 22	Yuen Fat Hong		
Sunda	5 c	Reeves	Brit.	1000	Jan. 11	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Swatow	5 c	Hutchinson	Brit.	820	Jan. 26	Butterfield & Swire		
Thales	5 c	Peters	Brit.	820	Dec. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Ulysses	5 c	Guard	Brit.	1560	Jan. 23	Butterfield & Swire		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Alden Bense	4 k	Noyes	Amer. bge.	842	Dec. 16	Rozario & Co.	Portland	
Alice Reed	4 k	Killoran	Amer. bge.	873	Dec. 16	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Bonito	4 c	Wesenberg	Ger. bge.	524	Dec. 12	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Havre	
Brantley	7 c	Dow	Brit.	375	Jan. 20	Order		
Bua Cao	2 c	Lange	Siam. bge.	338	Jan. 20	Chinese		
Carl	4 c	Thomson	Ger. bge.	225	Dec. 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Claro Babuyan	4 c	Polson	Brit. bge.	358	Nov. 29	Vogel & Co.		
Colom	4 k	Noyes	Amer. bge.	852	Jan. 20	Rozario & Co.		
Duke of Abercorn	8 c	Binnie	Brit. sh.	1049	Jan. 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Emma	3 k	Miebeling	Ger. 3m. sh.	233	Jan. 20	Captain		
Empire	7 c	Leckie	Amer. sh.	1131	Dec. 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Floral Star	4 c	Davidson	Brit. 3m. sh.	244	Jan. 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Frohlich	4 c	Schoer	Ger. bge.	360	Jan. 14	Chinese		
Gardbald	8 c	Forbes	Amer. bge.	670	Dec. 16	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Glandnorwig	2 c	Jones	Brit. bge.	1081	Jan. 25	Wo Tye Hong		
Goliath	2 c	Deutzau	Siam. bge.	542	Nov. 26	Vogel & Co.		
Harmonie	5 k	Schiphorst	Ger. sch.	241	Nov. 26	Vogel & Co.		
Haydn Brown	7 c	Havener	Amer. bge.	405	Dec. 11	Melchers & Co.		
Hazel Holme	3 k	Milligan	Brit. bge.	405	Jan. 22	Vogel & Co.		
Hecla	3 c	Day	Amer. sh.	1529	Jan. 19	Order		
Hermine	2 c	Countran	Swed. bge.	289	Dec. 26	Edvard Schellhass & Co.		
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Brit. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
John Nicholson	7 c	Campbell	Brit. sh.	685	Dec. 9	Vogel & Co.		
Lady Aberdour	3 c	Butchinson	Brit. bge.	287	Jan. 13	Chinese		
Mabel	3 c	Ballett	Amer. bge.	782	Jan. 15	Captain		
Mary J. Leslie	7 c	Barking	Brit. bge.	815	Jan. 13	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Middlesex	7 c	Walsh	Brit. sh.	1191	Dec. 12	Russell & Co.		
Montara	2 h	Schneider	Ger. sch.	98	Jan. 17	Stemson & Co.		
Morning Star	8 c	Ball	Amer. bge.	570	Dec. 27	Chinese		
Moses B. Tower	5 c	Bannan	Amer. bge.	637	Nov. 30	Vogel & Co.		
Papa	5 c	Bannan	Amer. bge.	348	Dec. 28	Carlowitz & Co.		
Paul Marie	5 k	Gaillard	Feb. bge.	329	Jan. 22	Carlowitz & Co.		
Prince Frederick	4 c	Clague	Brit. sh.	1490	Dec. 29	Vogel & Co.		
Saml. D. Carleton	7 c	Freeman	Amer. bge.	884	Nov. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Spartan	8 k	Vincent	Amer. sch.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray		
Sumatra	3 k	Clough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 5	Russell & Co.		
Tartar	4 c	Kaemena	Ger. sh.	256	Jan. 17	Melchers & Co.		
Villa de Rivadavia	3 c	Camus	Span. bge.	274	Jan. 16	Brandao & Co.		
W. A. Holcomb	7 k	Dunton	Amer. bge.	953	Jan. 23	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Winlow	4 k	Barker	Brit. bge.	456	Nov. 28	Vogel & Co.		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Pantale	Cooper	Brit. bge.	693	Dec. 15	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London		
Hermine	Meyer	Ger. bge.	350	Jan. 21	Edvard Schellhass & Co.			
Hesperia	Johannsen	Ger. sh.	1136	Jan. 9	Stemson & Co.			
Roderick Hay	Nicolson	Brit. bge.	290	Jan. 14	Turner & Co.			
Sophie	Bang	Ger. bge.	209	Jan. 21	Carlowitz & Co.			
<b>CANTON</b>								
Fuyew	Crood	Chl. str.	920	Jan. 23	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai		

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Growler	D. K.	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	Jan. 16	C. E. D. Wilcox
Hart	7 h	British	gun vessel	584	4	120	Dec. 31	R. Evans
Iron Duke	7 c	British	Flag-ship (iron-clad)	6430	14	800	Dec. 15	Henry F. Cleveland
Kerguelen	7 c	French	corvette	592	4	100	Dec. 18	Mathew
Kretzel	6 h	British	gun vessel	592	4	100	Jan. 20	Fred. Edwards
Messene	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	4	190	Jan. 20	H. Salmond
Midge	6 h	British	gunboat	465	4	120	Nov. 8	C. H. Palmer
Peng-chou-hai	K. D.	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120	Jan. 2	A. E. K. Benham
Richmond	A. D. U. S.	U. S.	frigate	2000	4	60	Jan. 22	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridges
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Jan. 22	Commodore Smith
Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	.....

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Iohang	700	Ogerton	Butterfield and Swire	An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184		Kwok Achong	Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Tung Ting	314	Degen	C. M. S. N. Co.	Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
White Cloud	250	Boylan	H. C. & M. S. boat Co.	Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Yotsai	180	Browne	Kwok Achong	Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
				Shen-shi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
				Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
				Tsing-tung	180	6	60	Bossard
				Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Lapwing	184	H. M. gunboat		An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
				Chen-jui	80	3	20	A. Walker
				Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
				Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
				Ching-po	180	6	60	.....
				Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
				Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
				Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
				Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
				Shen-shi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
				Sui-tung	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
				Tsing-tung	180	6	60	Bossard
				Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 24th, 1880.  
At 1060 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.	Price.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . lb.	350 300	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . "	225 200	花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . "	200 170	福州烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170 160	尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . catty	140 130	鹹牛肉
" Roast, . "	150 140	燒牛肉
" Soup, . "	90 80	湯肉
" Steak, . "	150 140	牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . per set	50 40	牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300 270	牛舌
" " corned, . "	300 270	鹹牛舌
" Head, . "	750 700	牛頭
" Heart, . "	130 120	牛心
" Hump, Salt, . catty	130 120	牛肩
" Feet, . each	50 45	牛脚
" Kidneys, . "	60 50	牛腰
" Tail, . "	100 90	牛尾
" Liver, . catty	80 70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55 45	牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600 500	牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . lb.	300 270	花旗火腿
" Chinese, . "	200 180	金華火腿
" English, . "	350 320	來路火腿
Mutton Chop, . "	180 160	羊腩
" Leg, . "	180 160	羊手
" Shoulder, . "	140 120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, . catty	70 60	豬臟
" Feet, . "	100 90	豬脚
" Fry, . "	110 100	豬雜
" Head, . "	90 80	豬頭
" Heart, . each	60 50	豬心
" Kidneys, . "	100 90	豬腰
" Liver, . lb.	120 110	豬肝
Pork, Chop, . catty	160 150	豬牌
" Corned, . "	150 140	鹹猪肉
" Log, . "	160 150	豬批
" Fat or Lard, . "	110 100	豬油
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450 400	羊頭脚
" Heart, . each	50 40	羊心
" Kidneys, . "	70 60	羊腰
" Liver, . lb.	140 130	羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . each	\$2.41.25	猪生
Suet, Beef, . lb.	120 110	生牛油
" Mutton, . "	110 100	生羊油
Sweet Bread, . catty	130 120	牛核
Veal, . "	140 130	牛仔肉
<b>Poultry.</b>		
Capons, . catty	200 180	雞
Deer, Shanghai, . each	\$2.50 \$2	鴨
Doves, . each	100 90	鴨
Ducks, . catty	110 100	鴨
Eggs, Hen, . doz.	100 90	鴨蛋
Fowls, . catty	160 150	鴨
Geese, . "	120 110	鴨
Partridges, . each	800 250	鴨
Pheasants, Shanghai, . pair	700 600	鴨
Quail, . each	130 120	鴨
Rabbits, live, Canton, . "	600 500	鴨
Rabbits, Shanghai, . "	400 -	鴨
Snipe, . each	100 80	鴨
Teal, . "	140 130	鴨
Turkeys, Cock, . catty	500 400	鴨
" Hen, . "	350 300	鴨
Wild Duck, . pair	700 600	鴨
" Goose, . each	700 600	鴨
Woodcock, Shanghai, . each	400 -	鴨
<b>Fish.</b>		
Bombay Ducks, . per hundred	250 200	肚魚
Bream, . catty	80 70	鮑魚
Carp, . "	90 80	鯉魚
Catfish, . "	50 45	赤魚
Codfish, Salt, . "	160 150	鹹魚
Crabs, . "	100 80	蟹
Outtle Fish, . "	80 70	墨魚
Dace, . "	80 70	黃尾鱗
Dog Fish, . "	50 40	跌倒沙
Dory, . "	120 -	長海鱈
Eels, Congor, . "	60 50	淡水鱈
" Fresh water, . "	120 100	白鱈
" Silver, . "	140 120	剝皮魚
File Fish, . "	70 60	大鮮魚
Fresh Fish, Large, . "	160 140	田雞
" Small, . "	100 80	石斑魚
Frogs, . "	140 120	紅角
Garoupe, . "	120 110	黃花
Gudgeon, . "	80 70	黃澤
Gurnard, . "	80 70	生魚
Haddock, . "	90 80	生魚
Herrings, fresh, . "	80 70	生魚
Labrus, . "	90 80	生魚
Live Fish, . "	120 110	生魚
Lobsters, . "	110 100	生魚
Mackerel, . "	80 70	方魚
Mullet, . "	80 70	鰱魚
Oysters, . "	120 110	鰱魚
Parrot Fish, . "	110 100	鰱魚

Perch, . . . . .	catty	80	70	頭鱸
Pike, . . . . .	"	120	110	鱸魚
Plaice, . . . . .	"	90	80	花斑
Pomfret, White . . . . .	"	120	110	白鰻
Pomfret, Black . . . . .	"	100	90	黑鰻
Prawns, . . . . .	"	100	90	明蝦
Ray, . . . . .	"	80	70	琵琶沙
Rock Flab, . . . . .	"	90	80	瓦石狗
Roach, . . . . .	"	120	110	香馬魚
Salmon, Salt water, . . . . .	"	130	120	友魚
Shark young, . . . . .	"	50	40	鯊魚
Salmon, Canton, . . . . .	"	110	100	鰻魚
Salt Fish, . . . . .	"	120	90	鹹魚
Skate, . . . . .	"	60	50	鰻魚
Shrimps, . . . . .	"	70	60	蝦
Snapper, . . . . .	"	100	90	立撻
Soles, Fresh . . . . .	"	100	90	沙魚
Tench, . . . . .	"	110	100	鯪魚
Turbot, . . . . .	"	120	—	左口魚
Turtles, small, fresh water, each	"	300	250	腳魚
Whiting, . . . . .	"	100	90	虫鱗
Fruits.				菓子
Alourites, . . . . . catty		60	50	菜山平菓
Apples, California, . . . . .	"	160	100	石省城香菓
Bananas, fragrant, Canton, . . . . .	"	25	20	香蕉
Chestnuts, . . . . .	"	100	90	栗
Citron, Green, . . . . .	"	100	90	綠子
Cocoanuts . . . . . each		50	—	椰子
Currants, . . . . . 2 lbs. bottle		400	350	細洋糖
Dates, . . . . .	"	500	400	椰糖
Figs, Dried, . . . . . box		750	—	無花菓乾
Lemons, China, . . . . . catty		60	50	檸檬
" Peel, . . . . . bottle		750	600	桔餅
Lichees, Dried, . . . . . catty		200	150	荔枝乾
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . . . .	"	800	250	龍眼乾
Olives, . . . . .	"	50	40	白橄欖
Oranges, Canton, . . . . .	"	35	30	省城橙
" Sweet, . . . . .	"	80	70	新柑
" Ooolie Mandarin . . . . .	"	30	—	皮柑
" Peel, . . . . . bottle		750	600	金橘
" Kum-kwat, . . . . . catty		70	60	朱砂梨
" Mandarin, . . . . .	"	90	80	南天
Pears, Nankie, . . . . .	"	80	70	天津雪梨
" Tientain, . . . . .	"	140	120	本地波羅
Pine-apples, . . . . .	"	60	50	大蕉
Plantains, common . . . . .	"	20	—	沙蕉
" Fragrant, . . . . .	"	35	30	乾梅
Prunes, Dried, . . . . . bottle		300	250	斗柚
Pumelo, Flat, . . . . . each		60	50	夏門柚
" Amoy, . . . . .	"	60	50	萬壽木
Quinces, Canton, . . . . .	"	60	50	酸提
Tamarinds, . . . . . catty		60	50	珠提
Raisins, Muscatel, . . . . . bottle		600	500	合桃
" New Pudding, lb. . . . .		150	120	
Walnuts, . . . . . catty		120	100	
Vegetables.				菜蔬
Artichokes, . . . . . catty		60	50	了治竹
Asparagus, . . . . . tin		450	400	龍鬚菜
Bamboo Shoots, . . . . . catty		70	60	竹筍
Beans, sprout, . . . . .	"	20	15	芽豆
" broad, . . . . .	"	40	30	澳門邊豆
" French, Macao, . . . . .	"	50	40	日本紅菜
Beet Root, Japan, . . . . . each		25	20	白菜
Brussels, . . . . . catty		15	10	紅牙白菜
Brinjals, . . . . .	"	40	30	上海芥蘭
Cabbage, Canton, White, . . . . .	"	20	—	澳門芥菜
" Shanghai, . . . . .	"	100	50	上海芥菜
" Turnip, S'hai, each . . . . .	"	30	—	澳門芥菜
" Macao, . . . . .	"	100	50	澳門芥菜
Cauliflower, . . . . .	"	120	60	來路花
Carrots, English, . . . . . catty		30	—	本地芥菜
Celery, Chinese, . . . . .	"	20	—	番芥菜
Celery, English, . . . . .	"	100	90	辣鮮
Chilies, Dried, . . . . .	"	120	110	新瓜
" Fresh, . . . . .	"	60	50	加厘
Cucumbers, . . . . .	"	60	50	矮瓜
Curry Stuff English, . . . . .	"	60	50	薑
Egg Plant, . . . . .	"	40	35	子薑
Ginger, old, . . . . .	"	80	25	薑
" young, . . . . .	"	80	25	薑
Green Sprouts . . . . .	"	20	15	芥蘭
Green Peas, . . . . .	"	60	50	荷蘭豆
Horse Radish, Shanghai, . . . . .	"	180	—	大羅蘭
Lettuce, Chinese . . . . .	"	20	—	唐生菜
" English . . . . . each		10	—	洋生菜
Onions, Bombay . . . . . catty		70	60	生葱
" Green . . . . .	"	25	20	生葱
Paraley, Chinese, . . . . .	"	40	35	先葱
" English, . . . . . bunch		10	—	先葱
Parmips, Shanghai, . . . . . catty		120	110	上海白薯
Potatoes, Japanese, . . . . .	"	20	15	日本薯
" California, . . . . .	"	20	—	金山薯
" Macao, . . . . .	"	20	—	澳門薯
Radishes, White, . . . . .	"	30	25	白蘿蔔
" Red, English, . . . . . dozen		80	—	紅蘿蔔
Spinage, . . . . . catty		20	—	菠菜
Turnips, English, . . . . . each		20	15	番薯
" China, . . . . . catty		10	—	番薯
Tomatoes, . . . . .	"	50	40	番茄
Water Cress, . . . . . bunch		20	10	西洋菜